

Major General Pershing Ordered to Command Force to Be Sent to France Soon; President Issues Proclamation Putting Draft Law Into Effect; Permission Refused Roosevelt to Raise Volunteers for Near Service

PERSHING IS ORDERED TO FRANCE IN COMMAND OF ARMY

President Answers Appeals of Viviani and Joffre for American Flag on Fighting Front.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S AMBITION DENIED

Chief Executive Says Experts on Both Sides of Atlantic Advise Against Sending Volunteers.

Washington, May 18.—President Wilson tonight ordered that a division of regular troops commanded by Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing be sent to France at the earliest practicable date. This is the answer of America to France's plea that the Stars and Stripes be carried to the fighting front without delay to hearten the soldiers battling there with concrete evidence that a powerful ally has come to their support against German aggression.

Announcement of the order followed signing of the selective draft law by the president, and the issuing of a statement that under advice of military experts on both sides of the water, the president could not employ volunteers nor avail himself of the "fine vigor and enthusiasm" of former President Roosevelt for the expedition.

2,000,000 Men Ultimately.
The army law provides for an ultimate force of approximately 2,000,000 men to back up the first troops to go to the front. When the bill had been signed the president affixed his name to a proclamation calling on all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive to register themselves for military service on June 5.

The proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift 10,000,000 men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or bringing hardship on those at home.

Text of Order.
Following is the text of the terse announcement of the war department as to General Pershing's expedition: "The president has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad."

It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, or other items, be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the war department relating to the expedition.

Pershing in Washington.
General Pershing has been in Washington some days. He was personally summoned by Secretary Baker from the southern department, which was under his command until tonight's order was issued.

The man who led the expedition into Mexico and handled his difficult task with such judgment and skill as to win for him the complete confidence of the president and his advisers has worked hard on plans for the expedition to France. He has been in daily conference with Secretary Baker and with Lieutenant General Bridges, head of the military section of the British mission and a veteran of the battlefields of France.

There is every indication that the regular forces which will compose the expeditionary division are being selected with greatest care.

Above 25,000 Men.
The number of men in the expeditionary force has not been disclosed. A division at war strength totals more than 25,000 men of all arms.

General Pershing, a republican in politics, was a brigadier general when he led the forces into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Villa. His work at that time won for him selection by his brother general officers as a major general and the choice was heartily endorsed by the war department and President Wilson.

In his explanation of his reasons for not availing himself of the so-called Roosevelt amendment to the army bill, Mr. Wilson has brought out sharply the points made against that amendment by army officers, regardless of their personal political leanings or their regard for Mr. Roosevelt. Many officers have unhesitatingly condemned his proposal to raise a

THE WEATHER

FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., May 18.—For New Mexico: Generally cloudy with local rain north portion, cooler; Sunday generally fair.

LOCAL REPORT.

A summary of the local weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday follows: Maximum temperature, 76 degrees; minimum, 43; range, 33; temperature at 6 p. m., 71; southwest wind; partly cloudy.

British Transport Is Sunk; 140 Missing

London, May 17 (8:48 p. m. Delayed by Censor).—It is officially announced that the transport *Cameronia* has been sunk. One hundred and forty men on board are missing.

The British steamer *Cameronia* of 10,963 gross tons, was one of the largest ships belonging to the Anchor line of Glasgow. She was requisitioned by the British government May 1, 1915, and her passengers were transferred to the *Lusitania*, which was sunk off Kinsale May 7, 1915, while carrying the *Cameronia's* passengers. For two years past the *Cameronia* has been used in the transport service.

volunteer army corps or division on the ground that it would drain the regular service of men vitally needed to train the millions that must be quickly whipped into fighting trim.

Wood Has Work Ahead.

The list of regular army officers Colonel Roosevelt desired to take with him has been the subject of much speculation and comment. It has been regarded as virtually certain that Major General Leonard Wood was the former president's selection for command.

Under the plans of the war department, General Wood has been assigned the hardest task of any general officer. He will direct, as commander of the southeastern department, the mobilization and training of twelve divisions of more than 500,000.

Drop Bombs on Open Town.

London, May 18 (10:01 p. m.).—A dispatch to the *Express* from Athens dated Thursday, says it is reported from Saloniki that German airplanes a few days ago dropped forty bombs on the unfortified town of Vodena, fifty-five miles northwest of Saloniki. Seventeen persons were killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Liberty Loan Day for Churches.

New York, May 18.—An appeal to the churches of the country to make Sunday, June 3, "Liberty Loan day," was sent to clergymen everywhere today by the liberty loan committee. The National Bank of Commerce has applied for \$10,000,000 worth of the loan bonds.

VILLA BRUTALITY CAUSES MEN TO LEAVE COMMAND

Kidnaps 110 Girls in Nami-quipa District and Turns Them Over to Soldiers; Twenty Die in Two Days.

Chihuahua City, Mex., May 18.—Official confirmation has been received here of a report that while in the Nami-quipa district, Villa kidnaped 110 girls between the ages of ten and twenty and kept them in his camp while there. Twenty of the girls are said to have died in two days as the result of the brutalities of the men.

A group of 414 of Villa's followers, disgusted at the outrages that have turned away the sympathies of the civilian population and discouraged by general conditions, surrendered yesterday under an agreement of amnesty which was negotiated through their leader, Colonel Cisneros. The men were in a ragged and filthy state, their fighting spirit broken and their horses stacks of bones and unfit for service, due to the long drought. They said the various lands of rebels were acting independently without any coordination.

General Murguia, conducting the campaign against Villa, has placed strong garrisons in the towns of Santa Ysabel, San Andres, Cusiuhuriac, Guerrero and Nami-quipa, and he keeps other columns moving so that the rebels get no rest.

ATTENTIONS SHOWERED UPON AMERICAN SAILORS

Queenstown, May 18 (3:06 p. m.).—Many attentions were showered on the officers and men of the American torpedo boat destroyers during their stay here. The lord mayor, the sheriff and other municipal officials of Cork visited the officers at the office of Wesley Frost, American consul, and later the American officers and Mr. Frost dined with Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Batten, commander of the first battle squadron, and his staff at admiralty house.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO LEAD FORCE AGAINST KAISER, SAYS PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Pays High Compliment to Colonel, but Is Following Advice of War Experts.

VOLUNTEERS TOO OLD FOR INTENSE STRUGGLE

All Regular Officers Required for Service in Field and None to Waste on Sentiment or Politics.

Washington, May 18.—Colonel Roosevelt will not be permitted to raise his volunteer expedition to carry the American flag against the Germans in France.

On signing the army bill tonight President Wilson issued a statement saying that acting under expert advice from both sides of the water, he would be unable to avail himself at the present stage of the war of the authorization to organize volunteer divisions.

There was talk in army circles tonight of the possibility that a way would be found to use the former president's services in another way, but official comment on the subject was lacking.

The President's Statement Follows:

"I shall not avail myself, at any rate at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation, the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany."

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in directing the forces now at the western front."

Controlled by Duty.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the allies the compliment of sending to the front one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-president who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business in hand now is undramatic, unexciting and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice, from both sides of the water."

Can't Spare Men.

"That advice is that the men most needed are those of the age contemplated in the draft provision of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the present the training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me, when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago, that he would spare no effort to make the most of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service and they are men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready."

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only. The responsibility for the successful conduct of our part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attention upon those means and let everything else wait."

"I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy for a personal gratification or advantage."

Proclamation Is Issued Putting New Draft Law Into Effect

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, May 18.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill, signed tonight, follows:

A proclamation by the president of the United States:

Whereas, congress has enacted and the president has on the 15th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Section 5.—That all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president; and upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the national guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to appear at the place and time so designated for registration and to be subject to registration under the provisions of this act and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of such proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or submit thereto as herein approved, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be reentered, provided that in the event of a conviction shall be given in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who are not in the service of the United States and who shall have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration and all persons so registered shall be subject to the draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided; provided further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual places of duty or from the United States, or of all officers or agents of the United States and of the several states, territories, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several states, territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the president, whether such appointments are made by the president himself or by the governor or other officer of any state or territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the president shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act, or in the performance of the duty assigned to them by the president, and the provisions of this act or regulations made or directions given thereunder shall fail to neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under such regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made or directions given thereunder, or who shall fail to neglect to perform such duty, or who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, shall fail to neglect to perform such duty, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several states and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all officers and agents of the several states and territories, of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly by regulations of even date herewith.

I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several states and in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the law, that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the 5th day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first

birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men in the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the national guard and naval militia, while in the service of the United States, and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be, for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named for registration in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should be careful to make practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. If such person as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population, they shall apply to the city clerk wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerk of counties and of cities of over 30,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from non-residents are expected are authorized to establish such agencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Those who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is in France than the men beneath the battleflags. It must be so if the world is to be saved. It is not a matter of arms and armor, it is a matter of spirit and of will. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip hammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance cannot be overestimated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of all. It is no senseless exhortation to the young. It is rather selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted cause in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall be formed and one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us, urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-first.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

Rintelen Testimony Ends.

New York, May 18.—Taking of testimony was completed late today by the City of New York grand jury and counsel began summing up in the case of Capt. Franz Rintelen of the German navy and six others on trial here for alleged conspiracies to disrupt the munitions traffic between this country and the entente allies in 1915. It is expected that the case will go to the jury tomorrow.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW ARMY BILL AND MACHINERY IS SET IN MOTION FOR BIG FORCE TO FIGHT IN FRANCE

MORE THAN MILLION MEN TO BE TRAINED IN YEAR FOR WAR WITH AMPLE RESERVES

Regulars Are Already Moving Northward to Be Ready for Embarkation; National Guard Units Are Called to Full Strength; Mobilization Points and Dates Designated; Everything Is Moving Forward With Precision and Rapidity to Enable United States to Take Her Place in Struggle for Liberty of Human Race Menaced by Teuton Autocracy.

EMMA GOLDMAN IS BITTER TOWARD DRAFT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, May 18.—More than a score of national guardsmen attempted to break up an anti-conscription meeting here tonight at which Emma Goldman was the principal speaker. The police, however, had taken extraordinary precautions to prevent disorder, and the guardsmen left after they had pounded vainly for several minutes on the stage door.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Non-Resistance League. Goldman referred to congress as "a jumping-jack pulled by the strings of a large audience cheered when Miss Goldman declared America needs democracy more than Germany. She added that she and her followers would not fight for "the alleged freedom" in this country.

The war bill was carefully gone over during the day by Brigadier General Crowder, Judge of the State general and provost marshal general.

Intensive Training Ahead.
The war department is pushing vigorously its preparations to mobilize the national guard, which with the regulars, form the first line army. It was announced today that all existing regiments of the guard will be called into service by August 5, and would estimate about with from a month to six weeks' intensive training these troops will be ready to go forward for final preparation behind the fighting lines in Europe for the fighting that is before them.

Regular Army Regiments Already in Motion Northward from the border, preparatory to the expansion of the regular service to full war strength. Of the 133,398 men necessary to bring the regulars up to the 243,000 mark, 74,932 already have been recruited and the remainder are expected to come in before June 15.

The national guardsmen will be drafted into the federal service in three increments: July 15, July 25 and August 5. As a general order in issued by the president drafting specific regiments, the force will cease to be militia and become part of the selective draft of the United States. They will be relieved by the limitations upon the use of the militia and be available for service in any part of the world.

Call Made on States.

State authorities were authorized today to fill present regiments or other units up to full war strength, making a force of approximately 323,954 men and 9,847 officers. No new national guard organizations will be accepted by the federal government until this is done. Reserve battalions for each regiment will be virtually to triple the present strength of the guard, but reports to the department show heavy recruiting in all states.

The department announced also the distribution by military departments of the sixteen divisions of the new selective draft army and the sixteen national guard divisions for training purposes. All of the guard divisional cantonnements and most of the selective army camps will be in the southern part of the country.

Composition of Force.

In all the forces first to be formed will comprise seven divisions of regulars, four of which will be available for mobile duty in continental United States, supplemented by sixteen national guard divisions and later by sixteen selective army divisions. Behind this force a second call for the selective draft army, provided for in the bill, will add sixteen additional divisions.

Allowances must be made when the military census of men between the specified ages has been completed, for probable variation from census bureau estimates as to the total number of persons in this classification. It is regarded as unlikely that the registration will show the exact 10,000,000 persons liable fixed by the census estimate.

There will be some delay also in hearing from men absent from their homes who will register by mail. The officials of every state and town, however, have been authorized to issue cards to such men in their communities in order to avoid delay.

Not Ready Till August.

An analysis of the war department's statement regarding mobilization of the national guard shows that equipment for all the force is not expected to be ready until August. By that time, however, the redoubled output of American factories will be

BRITISH GUNS ON ITALIAN FRONTS POUND AUSTRIANS

Russians Repulse Severe Attack Launched by Germans in Volhynia, According to Petrograd Report.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
British heavy artillery, whose destructive effectiveness made possible successful Somme and Arras offensives, is co-operating with the Italians in their latest attempt to drive the Austrians from the line of Isonzo. Against the combined British and Italian artillery the Austrians have failed in attempts to recapture lost ground between Gorizia and Tolmino. At four points along the line the Austrians have made repeated attacks, but all efforts were checked. In addition to the taking of much war material, Rome reports the capture of nearly 6,500 prisoners.

Germans Admit Defeat.

Artillery actions only are reported from the British front around Arras. The German war prince also has given up hope of retaking Bullecourt and other strategic positions now in British hands, and admit the evacuation of Bullecourt.

Along the Aisne and in Champagne the German war prince also has given up his fruitless counter-attacks, but continues to exchange violent artillery firing with the French heavy guns.

Russians Repulse Teutons.

Dense German formations, Petrograd says, have attempted an attack against Russian positions near Shelkov, in the region of Vladimir-Volynsk, Volhynia. The Russian soldiers met the attempt with artillery, rifle and machine gun fire and drove the Germans back. There have been no previous reports of strong German attacks along the line from Riga to the Rumanian-Bukovina border since a few days after the fall of the Romanoff dynasty.

Regulars for France.

A division of United States regulars will carry the Stars and Stripes to France at the earliest date practicable. Major General Pershing has ordered an expeditionary force to France to co-operate with the Anglo-French troops as soon as it can be made ready.

By proclamation, the president also has called upon the young manhood of the country to respond to the selective military service call.